### MODERN EUROPE.

MR. FYFFE'S NEW VOLUME.

A HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. By C. A. Fyfie, M. A. Vol. III, From 1848 to 1878. 8vo. pp. 572. (Henry Holt & Co.)

The earlier volumes of this history were distinguished by a remarkable breadth of view and penetration. Mr. Fyffe's analysis of the career of Napoleon and his judgment upon its general effects showed a rare capacity for dispassionate Mr. Fyffe, it is one of the most luminous and plausible hypotheses, and explains Napoleon more completely than any other writer has succeeded tory of modern Europe a period has to be dealt with which abounds with complicated issues and influences, and which consequently requires to be duties of his place. strikes the key-note of the situation in the first fects upon Europe of the several revolutions of The first great convulsion of 1789 had caused little perturbation on the continent gen- any kind. erally. Revolutionary ideas had not then been widely disseminated, nor had the possibility of emancipation from oppressive governments as yet

The attempts of the monarcheial coalition to put down the Revolution in France evoked that outburst of democratic energy which not only swent back the invaders, but carried the tricolor victoriously over the territory of many kings. Succeeding to and increasing the aggressive force of this movement, the campaigns of Napoleon seemed to put out of sight the ideas of 1789, and his assumption of the purple was regarded as the end of the Revolution. But when, in 1815, his terrible career was run and the fabric he had reared so rapidly, with labors so Titanic, had fallen, the it apparent that the experiences of the preceding less. revolutionary toesin sounded. These rulers evilutism. But they were reckoning without their France proved the opportunity of Italy and of in 1830 was followed by popular uprisings in Italy, Poland and Belgium. Still the kings and princes could not realize the drift of things. The fateful year 1848 came. Once more Paris rose in | to recall the fact that at the time of the Russo- pression which would do honor to a veteran novelist. revolt, and the downfall of Louis Philippe was | Turkish War few if any English statesmen can be Swiss Republic that was not menaced; there was | sions on the course to be adopted. no race which did not assert its claim to a more or less complete independence. Communities Hungarian drama is not yet ended; that while whose long slumber had been undisturbed by the the events which forced Austria out of German non-didactic, but dealing, in its own peculiar, augustive shocks of the Napoleonic period now vibrated with those same impulses which, since 1815, no tinguish in Italy and Germany. The borders of the region of political discontent had been enlarged; Where apathy' or immemorial loyalty to voices of the new age, now all was restlessness, all eager expectation of the dawning epoch of

But the general agitation was not a servile citizen rights, and it is in the action of this first view to be in direct conflict with one an-Thus in Germany, where a single race was tendency was toward unity, while in Austria, where many races were held together under one government, the tendency was, just as naturally toward separation. Almost for the first time the nations were speaking for themselves, were asserting their rights, were challenging the credentials of absolutism. The history of the next twenty-five years is the record of the struggle which ensued between the old and the new prin ciples; between the divine right of kings and the divine right of nations; and no more interesting period. As ever, the faults of the extremists on both sides became the best aids of their op ponents. The absolutism of Metternich and his policy of "thorough," while it seemed to have swept away his whole system and replaced i with one liberal by comparison. In France, in like manner, the excesses and extravagances of the "Reds" threw all order-loving Frenchmen into the arms of Louis Napoleon; while in Germany the factional obstinacy and percessity of legislative bodies made the opening, which Bismarck skilfully enlarged, for the deploying of his autocratic purposes.

curious than the stubborn blindness of the Hungarian leaders and people in arranging their reintions with their Slavie neighbors and auto-race.

They treated the latter with an injustice even
afford to be less than omniscient, affect to give
by the Austrians. Instead of necessary in the substance, at least, of all that was said. afford to be less than commission, affect to give the substance, at least, of all that was said. The free are besides, many recent conventions and the legitimate national aspirations which can stituted their own justification, they encleaved to extinguish the nationality of the subject to extinguish the nationality of the subject races, and went nearly as far in this direction as which if revealed would clear up not a few obscure points. On all these cases Mr. Fyffe and subsequently in her efforts to stump obstance, and the individuality of Poland. The original and the subject to the subject to the subject of points in shiftly to throw any new field, and finally go out, like one of her husband's candles, with cut the individuality of Poland. The crime admits his inability to throw any new light, and brought its own punishment, for the Vienna Government took advantage of the bad feeling thus confidence of the reader in his integrity. It is promoted to use the Slavs for the subjugation of unnecessary, perhaps, to advert to his style, which

man Federation was undoubtedly fortunate, for the proposal came at a time when the power of Austria was still in the ascendant, and when either to include or to exclude her from the plan must have been equally fatal to it. In the first case, she would have dominated Prussia and so paralyzed all Germany; in the second case, her in the second case, i

from establishing itself stably. Bismarck's absolutist methods in the same way worked for the There can be no doubt that if the Prussian Legislature had been able to block his path as it tried to do, and had succeeded in preventing the military reforms upon which he was so resolutely bent, the humbling of Austria in the Seven Weeks' War would have been impracticable, and in all probability Marshal Benedek would have dietated | the earliest discovery was the most fruitful, Norumbega terms to a vanquished Prussia at Beriin. In this having been a populous settlement or town, possess ease Bismarck violated the constitution, but in so ing important industries and considerable wealth. doing he not only saved the country for the appreciation. While fully recognizing the evil time, but made possible all the victories which qualities and tendencies of Bonaparte, this his- were to follow, and all the crystallizing processes torian, unlike extremists such as Lanfrey, found which, proceeding from these successes, were to no difficulty in realizing that, notwithstanding all evolve a united Germany. As to the policy of the vices of his system, the conqueror did, in France in this critical period, Mr. Fysse makes it fact, give the countries which he overran better very clear that it became less and less normal. administrations than they had possessed under Louis Napoleon was never a man of genius, but of this publication. their old rulers. According to Mr. Fyffe, Na- during the first ten years of his reign he certainly poleon, despite the selfish ambition which found exhibited much shrewdness and political insight, its most pronounced expression in Imperialism, and it was not for nothing that he got the name and despite the absolutist principles which he ap- of "sphynx." But it has been too imperfectly plied, was at heart a Jacobin, and even while | demonstrated in most histories of his caleer that scorning the Revolution, became its representative after this point in it he fell under the depressing and exponent. Paradoxical as this position may and generally disabling influence of a mortal comappear when thus boldly stated, as elucidated by plaint, and that while dangers were thickening about his dynasty—and dangers in many instances clearly due to the gradual failure of his mind—it was all the time becoming less and less possible to him to guide the helm of state. Nothing is clearly due to the gradual failure of his mind-it in doing. In the concluding volume of this his- to him to guide the helm of state. Nothing is more certain than that at the outbreak of the fatal war of 1870 the Emperor was quite unfit for the JACK GORDON. By W. C. Hudson, 12mo, pp. 247. His will was weakened, treated with peculiar care and peculiar lucidity. his judgment dulled, his perceptions dimmed; his to avoid hopeless error and confusion. The author physical energy all but extinct. There is abundant evidence that during the last days of the chapter, where he points out the cumulative ef-fects upon Europe of the several revolutions of when he reached Wilhelmshohe he was no longer in a condition to form an intelligent judgment of

> count, for while it may be said to have only an it easily surpasses three-fourths of the current fiction, indirect bearing upon the events which led up to and it is marked by an artistic completeness not less the catestrophe of Sedan, it clearly has an indirect striking that its simple truth to life. which paved the way for disaster was no doubt tion profoundly disgusts and angers her, and on the incidental to the methods of the Second Empire, instant she resolves to be only a wife in name, if it and for these the Emperor must be held responsi- proves impossible to obtain release from her thraidom. Such colossal treason as Bazaine's, however, could not have been foreseen or guarded against, have ended in the same way, it is also probable

shown in his illusion concerning foreign alliances. with skill and tact. The country-house life is chrontheir first thought was to put the hands of the He seems to have believed that he had assurance icled with free, bold and graphic touches. The peoclock back to where they had stood before the of Austria's support when he declared war, and to ple introduced are full of character, human, easy and have thought it still possible to secure the active vivacious. dently believed that, Napoleon chained to his help of Italy, though in both cases promises and people. Through all these past years of storm and stress the European masses had been learning. The second tore up the Treaty of Berlin. Mr. Fysic Mary's sister Cecily is the one disappointing figure in teachings of the French Revolution had been slow is severe upon the Eastern policy of Lord Beacons- the story; she begins so promisingly, and seems to field, whom he appears to regard as an unpractical descend so swiftly and needlessly into the position of ground. The expulsion of Charles X from Paris in 1830, was followed by popular provider in 1830, was followed by popular provider in 1830, was followed by popular provider in 1830 was followed by popular provider in 1830 was followed by popular provider. moon imaginary premises. This view is undentbe mignitted that Beaconsileld's ideas, as expressed longer be recognized. Both Mary and her husband discouragement. Eighteen years passed, and the proved fallacious. But it seems no more than fair shown a maturity of thought and a facility of ex-

pressure of absolute power had been able to ex- the policy since pursued by the Hungarian leaders cast in the form of a Teutonic romance of the time of some distant crown had long closed the ear to the stable conditions, which is liable to prosion, and instead of attempting to conciliate those imitation of the democratic movement in France.

As Mr. Fyffe well points out: "The effort to make the State one with the nation excited wider in the State one with the nation excited wider in the state one with the nation excited wider in the state one with the nation excited wider in the state one with the nation excited wider in the state one with the nation excited wider in the state one with the nation excited wider in the state one with the nation excited wider in the state one with the nation excited wider in the state of the fature. Here, the fature is a state of the state of ancient grudges regardless of the future. Her lie. He takes due note of the steady growth

of conservatism in the country; of that concern ism on the one hand and anarchy on the other.

If nations always profited by post experience, no doubt could exist on this head, for assuredly

France is the burned child who ought, according France is the burned child who ought, according to the proverb, to dread the fire. But history shows that new generations rarely heed the lessons of the past, and if the French people seem to be advancing beyond the limits of their old political fieldeness, it is because they have learned for

hostility would have prevented the Federation depreciates the importance and significance of his discovery in protesting that, beside the work of Columbus, he regards the earlier occupation of this continent by the Northmen as practically of little account. If, as America and once established an extensive and prosperous colony on the Charles River, the conclusive proof of that fact must have a decidedly serious effect upon the estimate to be henceforth put upon the work of Columbus. At present the indications are that The narrative and explanation of Professor Horsford will be found highly interesting, and his researches show a penetration, ingenuity and thoroughness which lend weight to his deductions and strengthen his case greatly. The photographs and maps are also important aids to the argument, and, as the larger work in preparation will lack these helps, all who are inerested in the subject would do well to procure copies

# NEW NOVELS.

A CLEVER ENGLISH STORY.

THE AWAKENING OF MARY FENWICK. By Beatrice Whithy. 12mo, pp. 334. D. Appleton

COUNTESS IRENE. By J. Fogerty. 12mo, pp. 398. D. Appleton & Co. Cassell Publishing Co.

A VERY STRANGE FAMILY. BY F. W. Robinson.
12mo, pp. 192. Frank F. Lovell & Co.
COULDN'T SAY NO. By John Habberton. 12mo,
pp. 229. Relford, Clarke & Co.

THE HAUTE NOBLESSE. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 412. Frank F. Lovell & Co.

If "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick" really is the Obviously, it is necessary to take this into ac- first book of a new author, it is a remarkable work, for which duly ripens into love, and finally breaks down sovereigns and princes of Europe at once made that the losses to France would have been much all the barriers her wounded egotism has set up and Napoleon's mental failure was, moreover, brings the two together. The struggle is described The children especially are drawn with a Jack and Gill among the most charming creations of

effect is pleasing and gralifying.
We have learned to expect good fiction from the

hend a question. Now, there are several things in the history of the period he treats of which have hitherto baffled all efforts at thorough explanation. Of these are the actual purport of proportion, convey at the period between the period

man Federation was undoubtedly fortunate, for the proposal came at a time when the power of Austria was still in the ascendant, and when the power of the proposal came at a time when the power of the propos

hero, is a very chivalrous person indeed, defending his friends by refusing to give information to the police, and submitting to imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jall rather than cast suspicion upon one of them who

seems to be implicated in the murder. Mr. F. W. Robinson's "Very Strange Family" ree, a long way off, of "David Copperfield," in the earlier chapters, but proceeds as a study of a family, the component members of which recall parts of "Little Dorrit" and "Jane Eyre." The principal character is a young man whom neither the author nor any one else appears to understand, and whose conare only cleared up when he is dead-a somewhat unsatisfactory culmination for the misunderstood hero in disguise. The story is not withint power, but it is uneven and in places drags heavily, while a lack of finish marks it throughout.

Mr. Habberton's "Couldn't Say No" is the history ung man whose moral weakness and instability lead him into all manner of difficulties, wreck his affections, and finally ruin and kills him. His weak ness, however, trenches so closely upon criminality that it is difficult to feel much sympathy with him in his sufferings. Such a man is indeed born to trouble, and to be the scourge of all who have to do with him. Mr. Habberton writes with more vehemence than artistic perception. The chronicle of Fred Valtrey's disastrous career is characterized by a certain realistic force, but as a whole it is too unrelieved and unresisted a descent, and there is improbability in the survival of tenderness of conscience in a man who had committed every crime for which opportunity or temptation was afforded him, and had been false to every obligation and duty. Such a wretch would have lived on in spite of everything until mere physical decay put an end to his existence.

"Alexia" is a very pretty, well conceived and well executed little tale,, the only false note in which is "blase" and disillusioned comberer of the earth, is redeemed from his uselessness and made a kept soher and useful member of society by his love for the Such sudden reformations do not occur in real life, but if the reader is willing to ignore this, the story of "Alexia" will be found simple and charm-

one of his best novels. In fact we have found it and redeemed himself after what he had done may no doubt be possible, but given this particular kind of cub, and it was extremely unlikely. But there is an immense quantity of dreary studid twaddling Her husband is in truth not the mercenary creature talk in the book, which is at least twice as long as

# LITERARY NOTES.

"The Master of Ballantrae" has gone into its sixteenth edition in England-and this means sixteen thousand.

Mr. Rider Haggard's new story has for here a Zulu

The Scribners, it is said, have already received work. It will be published in two demy octave Rhenish Provinces to the Ottoman frontier, says made such a study of the races of those provinces of it, and employs it with excellent taste, so exmands such a study of the races of those provinces of the Moon, from documents specially supplied to him expellent taste, as could help them to really intelligent conclusions.

shipwreck to the marriage. Erga's temptations and the final conquest are powerfully represented. A new weekly paper which follows in the wake Throughout the tale an atmosphere of glamor surrounds everything, and the reader is put and kept in the proper "milicul" with an art deserving high praise. There is much poetry and picture-squeness in the description, and while the tissue of the romance is distinctly light, the colors are appropriate, they are laid on shiffully and harmoniously, and the general effect is pleasing and grafifying.

We have learned to expect good fielion from the grafies of public events. This journal in short, will aim "to you have learned to expect good fielion from the given birdseys view of the current thoughts of the

ithese: Though the weather in the Isle of Wight has been unusually cold, and fraught with danger advancing beyond the limits of their old political fickieness, it is because they have learned for themselves the bless are of ordered democratic government, and have seen with their own eyes what comes of fostering chaos.

There is one common weakness of historical writers from which Mr. Fyfic is conspicuously free. Infallibility and omniscience are the too frequent folicles of those who undertake the functions of chronicless and critics. This author, however, is invariably candid and modest enough to admit his ignorance when he does not comprehenced. Now, there are several things it is farmly drawn and less carefully filled in.

rement too davantage of the ball feeling and contents from the state of the root in his intertities, and with signal effect. In fally many contains the state of the most interest by Marxini repetitely in some of the root o

s ment toward an extreme. It may be very great or very small; it may manifest itself in the most diverse social and historical connections; it may assume, and has assumed, a multitude of forms. It may show itself merely in slight interferences with the liberties of very small classes of individuals, or by demanding that no individual shall be allowed to be a capitalist or a proprietor, a drawer of interest or taker of rena, or entitled even to have a wife or children to himself. It is the opposite of individualism, which is equally variable and indeterminate in its nature, so that it may manifest itself merely by rather too much dread of over-legislation, or may seek the suppression of all government and legislation. Socialism is the exaggeration of the rights and claims of individualism is the exaggeration of the rights and claims of individuals.

# THE TEA AT AFTERNOON TEAS.

HE STUFF OFFERED TO CALLERS.

From The Washington Post.

A long lost cousin, who has lived in Clana for the A long lost cousin, who has lived in China for the last twenty years engaged in the tea trade, came home last fall and was dragged on to Washington by some female relatives to whom a man of leisure was a rara axis. They took it upon themselves to entertain inm and fill up his lafe hours, and with the beginning of the year they took him the rounds of official calls, and kept at it until he cried for mercy. Of course his training and his wonderful acuteness and judgment in teas caused him to watch critically the processes gone through with at the different ica tables, and to examine the infusions offered the alternoon caller. The sum of his observations was given to a fellow "tea man" whom he encountered at a hotel the other night.

"Well, it is wonderful how these people here live," said he, "after you know what awful slop and stuff they drink. It is a marvel that they have a sound stomach or nerve among them. Hundreds of these women go around from house to house every afternoon and drink three and four cups of the worst toa in the market. If it is not colong, or the more deadly Amoy Colong, it is straight green tea, or sometimes green and colong mixed, and not the first crop and quality at that. I made it a point to test the tea at every place we went the first few days, just to get an idea of what the best custom in America demanded. Except at two high officials' houses it was had tea to start with, and generally stale and bitter from standing an hour or so before I came along.

gown asked me if I would have Russian ton.

What is that? I asked. I did not know tea
grew in Russia.

- oh it's just tea with lemon in it.

- ot that makes it Russian? Well pray tell me
what kind of tea is it when it has cream and sugar

That must be English tea.' At the next place a pretty thing with blue eyes

yon have some samovar tea?'
n the world is that?'
s made in samovar like the Russians of Dharmal they really were not making bress samover, but I should have been in orprised to have found it so. Il another place a young woman crushingly me that it was real Russian tea that sho

Are you gaying me!' asked the young woman.

# AT A MASQUERADE.

# ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITIONS-THE IMPORTA TION OF "OLD MASTERS" - ART

An exhibition of Mr. R. Swain Gifford's paintings win be opened this week in the gallery of Mr. S. P. Avery, ir. There has been no special exhibition of Mr. Gifford's work for a considerable time, and the public will appreciate the opportunity for a closer ac-quaintance with a sincere, observant and accomplished artist. The exhibition of Mr. Davis's paintings at this gallery closed yesterday. The exhibition at the Union League Club, the opening of the Whistier exhibition at the Wanderlich gallery, the reopening of the American Art Galleries, and the studio receptions served to interest amateurs and the curious last week.

A collection of water color paintings by Madeleine Lemaire was placed upon exhibition yesterday at the gallery of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co. These paintings were executed in illustration of a novel Flirt," by Paul Hervien. They were imported "in bond," and it is stated that none are to be exhibition is an interesting one, for there have been few opportunities to see the work of the artist in this country. The argument of those who oppose such not sold these exhibitions give special advantages In the way of attracting possible buyers of other paintings, or of publications, and that the law was not intended to afford special privileges to business houses. It must be conceded that the exhibitions of pictures imported in bond have been of great interest. The American Art Association has three collections well worth seeing, and it is certain before the public if it had been necessary to pay the But this does not affect the main ques tion, which is one of the justice and the exact con struction of the law. In 1887 Mr. H. G. Marquand obtained a decision

from the Treasury Department that paintings ante

dating 1700 could be imported as antiquities, provided

two or three were brought in together. Last month another decision was promulgated, based upon Judge Lacombe's decision in the Herter case, which has been published. Judge Lacombe declared that the term collection did not embrace articles grouped to gether by the mere accident of enumeration on the same invoice, and the chance aggregation of two or more articles cannot fairly be held to be a collection of antiquities. All contrary decisions were revoked. In column last Sunday, there was also a repetition of the Within the last week, however, a new ruling has been made in regard to articles antedating 1700, An agent of sedelmeyer, the Paris dealer, arrived here with a collection masters," presumably intending to profit by the increasing interest in these works. He was met by in his heart," he betook himself to Washington at one At another house a girl in a very fetching red in a sked me if I would have Russian tra.

What is that I asked. I did not know tea of Sir Joshua Branches Branches and formerly in the collection of Sir Joshua Branches. Demidoff collection : "The Siesta," by Jan Steen, from the Bournonville collection, and "Portrait of the Artist." by Van Dyck, from the De Morny collection. It is to be hoped that the quality of these pictures is better than that of various "old masters" which the "enterprising" owner has sent to this country, but the interesting feature of this importation is the new which has resulted. It was stated February that grouping on the same tute a collection. In his letter of March 5 Mr. Tichenor rules that "as these paintings were all painted by old masters of the Dutch school prior to 1700, and have been collected from well-known collections, they form, the camel trains to take under the Department's decision of February 15, 1867, if the friend had bought and of the 4th inst." This liberal ruling should preat Washington society drinks. Sedelmever pictures were merely brought together temporarily, and that they will be scattered as speedily as There can hardly be any difficulty hereafter in importing old masters, provided two or three are

winding to me, the prices brought by some Barye bronzes at a near you want more sugar? recent sale have revived the discussion of the soundaries of the values set in private sales. The pieces which were sold at anction were probably obtained originally from the artist himself. They were not ay that I have, by that name. Is of the prices brought by these pieces with the prices of the latter And do the English drink said to have been asked for pieces of pent" which brought \$105 at auction, \$400 and \$500 have been asked by dealers. The "Walking Lion" and been asked for the "Centaur and Lapithae," which brought \$205 at the sale. There can be no doubt that the prices have been raised unreasonably. If a piece is a proof, or in one way or another is unique, like the silver lion with its interesting history, it acquires a special value. But Barye himself published many, in ugs from those who drink gunpowder and young a few cases hundreds, of easts of his better known It is stated that set of his better known works. It has been said that a recent sale of Oriental porcelains indicated a falling off in substantial interest, and the work in the set of the firm of \_\_\_\_\_\_ & Co., a entioning one of the olded houses in China, and this is a fea that they have sent on for use by the families of the firm members. They let me have a box every summer as soon as the new tea comes over. \_\_\_\_\_ Another lettle thing that you will notice at Washington tea tables is that they seldom pour the tea that they and the reason for this depreciation is not evident unless the face dioner coffee that they are even in houses where everything is on a lavish scale. The ridiculous lattle cup and the tiny spoon, that is only cood for stirring, spoil all one's association of ideas, and it doesn't seem like tea when it is handed one in such cups."

Messrs. Durand-Ruel & Co. exhibit one of the few figure paintings by Corot which have been seen in this country. The title is "Young Girl Reclining in a Landscape." The landscape is a mere back-ground of field and gray, summartly rendered, foliace. The figure, in red Turkish jacket and white skirt, occupies the foreground, recliving upon a leopard The face is modelled with a firmness and thoroughness which will surprise some hasty observers means a thing of pure beauty. The bright color of the costume emphasizes the muddiness of certain topes, and the effect lacks completeness and sympathetic quality. Yet the figure, with her grave consternorien seized upon Mrs. Blank, but she in all determined not to be ray herself.

Doesn't she ?? She returned carelessly. "Probsthat is one of the things which you imagine, people are always supposing that others do not then, you know." execution is broad and free, and without a suspicion of "finish." The color and subject invest the work with a peculiar interest. It was probably one of Corot's experiments, undertaken perhaps to satisfy himself, perhaps in reply to some friendly challenge. This painting is accompanied by examples of Dau Lirny, Rousscan, Dapre, Fromentin and Barye. The Why, I should not mind felling you if I were Dambigny, which was pointed it 1873, is an admirable sure that you wouldn't repeat it.

"Oh, I never betray a confidence," the lady said felling against a luminous sky. There is the freshness and vigor of the artist's better work, and the picture Mrs. Hinds was more started that ever, the train of her old satiers, and a her day sie had had not be red claimly and a her day sie had had not be wendered which one of them chad brought to her side to might, but in vain.

"But," she said slowly, "because a lady refased you it need not follow that she disliked you. I am sare a woman is not to be supposed to disline every man she does not wish to marry. That would be a most absund assumption."

"To be sure it would," he assented cheerfully but in this particular case she did not refuse me. "Did not refuse tout?" choed Mrs. Elank in astombanen. "She certainly did not accept you?"

"That is precisely wast she did do."

"It is not—" Mrs. Blank began; and then considering that if she said true it would be showing more knowledge of Mrs. Hank's nafairs than was compatible with pretending to be another person, she changed her sentence and said, "creditable that she should accept you and then marry another man."

"She didn't kate," her husband said in his own voice, "she main led in."

"Tout?" she crief.